United Nations S/2002/1098

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 October 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 30 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of continued violations of the ceasefire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by Iran between 4 June and 20 August 2002, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

02-61751 (E) 041002 041002

Annex to the letter dated 30 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Iranian violations of the ceasefire resolution and the 1991 Tehran agreement, 4 June-20 August 2002

1. 4 June 2002

At 0945 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen flying over the Shiham area between coordinates 643633 and 64445635.

2. 10 June 2002

At 0230 hours Iraqi fishermen in boat No. 3645/Basrah were fishing in Iraqi territorial waters near the Karin area when they were intercepted by a number of Ashura-class craft. The fishermen were beaten while being held at gunpoint and their documentation was examined. The boat was taken to the Iranian side. Then, another Iraqi fishing boat was detained. Some of the Iraqi fishermen were released, namely Lazim Nayif Abd Allah, Ibrahim Abbas Murad and Muhammad Mahmud Ali. The boat in question was taken, together with its master, Basim Nayif Abd Allah, and the crewmen Husayn Ali Qunbur and Sa`id Sa`dun Ma`yuf.

3. 11 June 2002

At 0730 hours a helicopter was seen flying over the area between coordinates 0944 and the Faris outpost at coordinates 0250.

4. 13 June 2002

At 0930 hours an Iranian patrol fired on the citizen Husayn Ali Hanzal as he was fishing in the Shatt al-Arab near the tubular bridge. He was hit in the neck and died instantly.

5. 17 June 2002

The Iranians began mending the road between coordinates 674484 and 5662 using two loaders, one grader, one roller, one dump truck, one passenger vehicle and one tanker.

6. 20 June 2002

The Iranians fired on the Iraqi fisherman Muhannad Karim Husayn Ubayd Matir as he was fishing in the Shatt al-Arab. He died from a gunshot wound in the back of the head.

7. 20 June 2002

A helicopter with camouflage markings coming from the Iranian rear flew over Iran's Shayb border post at an altitude of 100 metres. It then returned to the Iranian rear.

8. 21 June 2002

At 1030 hours the Iranians fired 8 to 10 medium machine-gun rounds at Iraqi units.

9. 21 June 2002

At 1000 hours three Iranian military Land Cruiser vehicles and a red civilian vehicle were seen between the concrete tower and the area opposite Iraq's Darraji outpost. Some 30 soldiers alighted from them and proceeded to open fire. At 1400 hours the vehicles returned to the Iranian rear with the soldiers.

10. 21 June 2002

At 1400 hours the Iranians rotated the 10 or so other ranks at the metal tower opposite Iraq's Arafat outpost at coordinates 6864.

11. 23 June 2002

At 0840 hours a helicopter coming from the Iranian rear flew over the Sa`idiyah area at coordinates 7515. It then headed towards the Iranian rear.

12. 24 June 2002

At 1030 hours three Land Cruiser vehicles and one pick-up drew up at the observation tower near the new and old Khusrawi outposts. Fifteen persons wearing military dress and armed with light weapons alighted and proceeded to reconnoitre our units. They then returned to the Iranian rear.

13. 24 June 2002

At 1015 hours a helicopter coming from the direction of the Zayn al-Qaws foothills towards the greater Ak Dağ foothills was seen flying along the border strip.

14. 25 June 2002

At 1600 hours the Iranians released boat No. 4654/Basrah and its three crewmen.

15. 29 June 2002

At 0730 hours a white Iranian helicopter was seen in the area between the Tall outpost and the Jusur complex. It then returned to the Iranian rear.

16. 2 July 2002

At 1100 hours an Iranian helicopter landed in the area between the Jusur complex and the Tall outpost.

17. 2 July 2002

At 1100 hours an Iranian helicopter coming from the rear flew along Qurnah map grid easting 58. It then returned to the Iranian rear along map grid northing 67.

18. 3 July 2002

The Iranians began [work] at coordinates 9122. On 8 July 2002 the dismantling of the tower was completed and all of its contents were taken to the Iranian rear.

19. 5 July 2002

At 1100 hours a white helicopter flew over the area opposite the outpost at the Jusur complex. It then returned to the Iranian rear.

20. 6 July 2002

At 0630 hours a white helicopter flew over the area opposite the outpost at the Jusur complex. It then returned to the Iranian rear.

21. 8 July 2002

At 0430 hours an Iranian cabin cruiser abducted the citizen Hazim Abd al-Wahid after he had been shot in the leg while fishing in the Shatt al-Arab opposite the Sayhan area.

22. 11 July 2002

At 1000 hours the Iranians proceeded to build a two-metre-high concrete observation post in the area opposite the Hunayjirah outpost at coordinates 8608.

23. 13 July 2002

At 1700 hours an Iranian boat with five persons on board approached a point in the centre of the Shatt al-Arab at coordinates 610167 (map of Mina' al-Bakr). One of the persons proceeded to photograph the western shore of the Shatt al-Arab with a camera he had with him. They fired a number of rounds from the same spot.

24. 1-14 July 2002

The Iranians were working in the following areas: (a) the Iranian burial ground at coordinates 915800, with eight workmen; (b) at coordinates 9219, with one grader, one roller, two trucks and two loaders; (c) road mending between coordinates 574484 and 5662, with two loaders, two dump trucks, one grader, one roller, one tanker and one passenger vehicle.

25. 16 July 2002

At 1200 hours the Iranians installed pilings for the construction of a mooring at coordinates 283692. The engineering unit consisted of two graders, two loaders and a pick-up truck. At 1700 hours the work ended.

26. 16 July 2002

At 1750 hours the Iranians erected a 10-metre-high metal tower in Muhammarah port at coordinates 270703 (map of Saybah).

27. 16 July 2002

At 0940 hours two officers of the Khomeini Guard and three armed soldiers coming from the Iranian rear in a Land Cruiser pick-up truck proceeded to reconnoitre our units at the Khusrawi post. Fifteen minutes later they returned to the rear.

28. 17 July 2002

At 2300 hours the Iranian outpost opposite Iraq's Sayhah outpost fired four medium-weapons rounds, 20 light-weapons rounds and one tracer round towards the wadi to the right of Iraq's Sayhah outpost.

29. 19 July 2002

At 0900 hours a white helicopter was seen flying opposite the Tall outpost and the Jusur complex.

30. 20 July 2002

At 1200 hours a military helicopter coming from the Iranian rear landed at the Khusrawi complex. It then returned to the Iranian rear.

31. 24 July 2002

At 1100 hours the Iranians installed an 82-mm mortar at coordinates 7020 (map of Hawr al-Huwayzah). They proceeded to dig positions to the left of the Shayb outpost opposite the Fakkah road at coordinates 7222 (map of Hawr al-Huwayzah).

32. 27 July 2002

At 0800 hours the Iranians installed three SPG-9 guns mounted on a vehicle and pitched a tent inside Iranian territory. At 1900 hours a helicopter flew along the border strip and then returned to the Iranian rear.

33. 28 July 2002

At 0800 hours a helicopter was seen flying opposite the Mamik outpost at coordinates 8599174 and heading towards the border strip opposite the outpost at coordinates 894974. It then returned to the Iranian rear.

34. 28 July 2002

At 1400 hours the Iranians erected a cylindrical-shaped observation tower at coordinates 7521 in the area opposite the Jahfat al-Mawt outpost.

35. 28 July 2002

At 0930 hours an Iranian military helicopter landed in Mehran city. At 1200 hours it returned to the Iranian rear.

36. 29 July 2002

At 0600 hours Iraqi fishing boat No. 5643/Basrah, with its master, Jasim Ja`far Kazim, and 10 crewmen on board, and fishing boat No. 5591/Basrah, with its master, Isa Imran Isa, and eight crewmen on board, were intercepted and harassed by Iranian patrols in the Khawr al-Amayah area inside Iraqi territorial waters. They confiscated the boats' papers and the identity documents of the crewmen. The crewmen and the two boats were later released.

37. 29 July 2002

At 0815 hours a khaki-coloured helicopter coming from the Iranian rear flew over Iran's Shayb outpost at an altitude of 100 metres. It then headed towards Basitin.

38. 29 July 2002

At 0940 hours a helicopter coming from the Iranian rear flew in front of our units, circling from north to south. It then returned in the direction of the Iranian rear, five minutes after flying over the Iranian berm.

39. 29 July 2002

At 1455 hours a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was seen in Iran's Kasabah area opposite Faw city heading out to sea.

40. 29 July 2002

At 0920 hours an Iranian helicopter coming from the Iranian rear was seen flying at low altitude along the boundary line from north to south (Majnun al-Shamali). It then returned to the Iranian rear.

41. 2 August 2002

At 1400 hours a helicopter flew over the area opposite the Jusur complex for five minutes. It then returned to the Iranian rear.

42. 2 August 2002

At 1430 hours the Iranians fired eight light-weapons rounds at our units at the Shirhani complex.

43. 4 August 2002

At 0200 hours opposite the Iranian customs control point four armed men in a small boat robbed those on board Iraqi boat No. 4856/Basrah of 458,000 dinars.

44. 8 August 2002

At 1100 hours a wooden launch belonging to Iranian intelligence was seen approaching Iran's Kasabah area from the sea with five civilians on board. One of them was carrying field glasses and proceeded to reconnoitre our territory along the western shore of the Shatt al-Arab as far as Ra's al-Bishah, including the Iraqi customs post. It then headed back out to sea.

45. 9 August 2002

At 1815 hours two Land Cruiser vehicles were seen with four officers and 10 enlisted men at Iran's outpost opposite the Arafat outpost. They reconnoitred the area towards our national territory. At 1920 hours the vehicles and the men withdrew to the Iranian rear.

46. 9 August 2002

At 1900 hours a machine-gun on a large mount was seen being installed on the Iranian outpost opposite Iraq's Ta`an outpost.

47. 10-20 August 2002

The Iranians continued working at the following locations: (a) road mending between coordinates 574484 and 5662, with two dump trucks, two loaders, one grader, one roller, one passenger vehicle and one tanker; (b) the Iranian burial ground at coordinates 915800, with six workmen.

48. 14 August 2002

At 1100 hours a white helicopter landed opposite the Jusur outpost. After 15 minutes, it returned to the Iranian rear.

49. 15 August 2002

At 1110 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen flying over the border strip opposite the Zayn al-Qaws outpost at coordinates 5069. It then headed towards the Iranian rear.

50. 15 August 2002

At 0915 hours a military helicopter was seen coming from the Ak Dağ area in the Iranian rear and circling the mountain region. At 0920 hours it returned to the Iranian rear.

51. 17 August 2002

The Iranians erected electricity poles from the Shatit river to the border post opposite the Duwayb river and beyond the Iranian berm. The work stopped on 18 August 2002.

52. 18 August 2002

At 0700 hours four Iranian patrol boats, each carrying seven persons, four in civilian clothing and three in military uniform, were seen coming from Abadan city towards the Shatit river. At 1730 hours the boats returned towards Abadan.

53. 20 August 2002

At 0900 hours the Iranians brought up a load of bricks and set them down behind the berm opposite our units at coordinates 5749.

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Letter dated 30 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that the units of the United States Navy that are on station in the Arabian Gulf against the wishes of the peoples of the region are continuing to engage in acts of piracy and provocation and to take hostile action against vessels carrying civilian merchandise in Iraqi territorial waters and elsewhere. Units of the Australian fleet have recently begun to join the intrusive patrols of the United States naval forces in their acts of aggression, and they intercept vessels and assault and question their crews. They also sometimes detain ships and their crews for long periods of time. I present to you hereunder some examples of these practices.

At 1100 hours on 16 September 2002 the Iraq Ports Authority tender Al-Fida' came under armed attack from naval craft from the Australian frigate as it was under way inside Iraqi territorial waters, five kilometres off Mina' al-Amayah al-Amiq, carrying a cargo of wheat from Umm Qasr to the Basrah silo. Armed men boarded the tender, restrained its crew and searched the entire vessel before leaving it at 1100 hours on 18 September.

The presence of the Australian fleet and its assistance to the United States Navy in its ongoing assaults on Iraqi vessels in the Arabian Gulf constitute acts of aggression that endanger the movement of civilian shipping in the Arabian Gulf. They are incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the international norms governing the safety of maritime navigation, and Australia and the United States of America must bear full legal responsibility for them.

Iraq affirms its right, in accordance with the principle of international responsibility, to seek compensation for the damage sustained by it or by its nationals as a result of the criminal acts being committed by these invading forces against ships in the Arabian Gulf region.

We urge you to intervene in order to prevent acts of aggression and terrorism by the United States and Australia that are in flagrant violation of the Charter of the

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United Nations, public international law and international humanitarian law, and we ask you to call upon the two countries concerned to withdraw their fleets from the Arabian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/1100

Security Council

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2 October 2002
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Original: Arabic

Letter dated 30 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my previous letters concerning the acts of piracy and provocation being committed by the United States naval forces that are on station in the Arabian Gulf against the wishes of the peoples of the region, I should like to inform you that these forces are continuing to take hostile action against vessels carrying civilian merchandise in Iraqi territorial waters and elsewhere. The patrols of the invading United States Navy, joined by units of the Australian fleet, intercept vessels and assault and question their crews. They also sometimes detain ships and their crews for long periods of time, and they have in the past sunk some of them. I present to you hereunder some examples of these practices.

1. On 7 July 2002 the Iraqi tugboat Al-Yarmuk was intercepted by the Australian frigate bearing the hull number 05, and it was encircled while it was engaged in conducting chemical and bacteriological analyses and taking readings of radiation levels. Rubber boats were also launched against the tugboat Al-Rayah and against tender No. 1. They left them only when the vessels moored at Mina' al-Bakr.

2. On 22 July 2002 armed craft from the United States frigate intercepted the Iraq Ports Authority tugboat Al-Bakr inside our territorial waters as it was making its way to carry out maintenance work on buoy No. 1 in the Umm al-Ma`arik channel. United States troops boarded the vessel by force of arms and restrained its crew. They then released the vessel and its crew, and it resumed its course towards the port at Umm Qasr.

3. On 28 August 2002 naval forces from the United States frigate detained boat No. 80/Basrah, which belongs to Muhammad Ali Shakir Khaz`al. The boat and its crew were released on 31 August.

4. On 13 September 2002 the Iraq Ports Authority coastal tender Al-Abid, loaded with Australian wheat and heading from Umm Qasr to the Basrah silo, came under armed attack from five military craft from the Australian frigate, each carrying 10 men. Armed men boarded the tender by force of arms, restrained its crew, searched the vessel in its entirety, broke the cabin locks, interrogated one of the officers and also lowered the Iraqi flag. They left the tender, and it headed for Basrah. Two craft from the Australian frigate again intercepted the same tender and searched it. After contacting the first frigate and ascertaining that it had already been searched, they released it.

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5. On 16 September 2002 the Iraq Ports Authority coastal tender Al-Fida' was intercepted by naval craft from the Australian frigate with 20 armed men on board as it was proceeding from the port at Umm Qasr to the Basrah silo with a cargo of wheat. The armed men boarded the tender by force of arms, restrained its crew and searched it in its entirety. They then released the tender and its crew, and it proceeded on its way to the Basrah silo.

The presence of units of the United States Navy and their attacks, with the assistance of units of the Australian fleet, on vessels carrying civilian merchandise in the Arabian Gulf constitute acts of aggression and endanger the movement of civilian shipping in the Arabian Gulf. They are incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the international norms governing the safety of maritime navigation. The United States of America and those who assist it must bear full legal responsibility for them. Iraq affirms its right, in accordance with the principle of international responsibility, to seek compensation for the damage sustained by it or by its nationals as a result of the criminal acts being committed by these invading forces against ships in the Arabian Gulf region.

We urge you to intervene in order to prevent acts of aggression and terrorism by the United States that are in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, public international law and international humanitarian law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/1101

Security Council

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2 October 2002

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Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1424 (2002) of 12 July 2002, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) until 15 October 2002, and covers developments since my report of 28 June 2002 (S/2002/713).

2. UNMOP comprises 27 United Nations military observers (see annex), headed by Colonel Rodolfo Sergio Mujica (Argentina), the Chief Military Observer.

3. In accordance with its mandate, UNMOP continued to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and the neighbouring areas in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It conducted daily patrols throughout its area of responsibility and held periodic meetings with the local authorities in order to strengthen liaison, reduce tension, improve safety and security and promote confidence between the parties. The Chief Military Observer maintained regular contacts with the authorities in Zagreb and Belgrade. Cooperation between UNMOP and the multinational Stabilization Force (SFOR) was maintained through periodic meetings. UNMOP continued to maintain its 24-hour presence at the team site on the Ostra peninsula, at Herceg Novi, at its headquarters at Cavtat and at Gruda (see attached map).

II. Progress towards a negotiated settlement

4. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia continued to address their dispute over Prevlaka through bilateral negotiations, mainly in the Interstate Diplomatic Commission. Their Ministers for Foreign Affairs also met twice recently and discussed, inter alia, the Prevlaka issue. The parties provided several briefings to the Chief Military Observer and the United Nations Secretariat on the state of the negotiations. According to the briefings, the parties are negotiating in good faith and have made significant progress on a whole range of issues aimed at normalizing the situation along their southern border, including a transitional border-crossing regime.

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III. Situation in the area of responsibility of the Mission

United Nations-controlled zone

5. The situation in the demilitarized and United Nations-controlled zones remained calm and stable. However, in continuing violation of the security regime in the United Nations-controlled zone, about nine Croatian police were usually stationed at two positions and about two Montenegrin Border Police officers were usually stationed at one position inside the zone, the exact numbers of personnel varying from day to day. The Croatian police conducted regular foot and vehicle patrols throughout the part of the zone accessible to them.

6. Also in violation of the security regime, Croatia and Montenegro continued to operate checkpoints in the United Nations-controlled zone for the purpose of implementing the crossing regime, which they had initiated at Cape Kobila in January 1999. They also continued to permit civilians, including local and foreign tourists, to enter the zone, although the numbers were substantially lower on the Montenegrin side than on the Croatian side. The waters of the zone continued to be violated daily by small fishing or pleasure craft, which entered from both the Croatian and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia sides.

7. None of these violations of the agreed security regime posed a security threat.

8. UNMOP continued its policy of consistently granting requests for authorization to visit the United Nations-controlled zone. One of the visits was by a group of 15 military attachés from UNMOP troop-contributing countries and members of the Security Council, organized at the initiative of the Croatian Ministry of Defence. Four representatives of the Ministry escorted the group into the United Nations-controlled zone. This was the first time since the inception of UNMOP that military personnel of one of the parties were admitted into the United Nations-controlled zone. As is the usual procedure, the Chief Military Observer had informed the military authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the visit, who raised no objections. This is a further sign of the normalization of the situation or the Prevlaka peninsula.

Demilitarized zone

9. With minor exceptions, both parties respected the demilitarized zone during the reporting period. In accordance with the agreed security regime, their police forces maintained control of the demilitarized zone.

10. UNMOP military observers continued to enjoy unrestricted freedom of movement on the Yugoslav side of the zone, but on the Croatian side the authorities did not withdraw their requirement that UNMOP provide advance written notice before undertaking foot or vehicle patrols in the northern region.

11. A commercial demining company conducted limited mine clearance in the northern part of the Croatian part of the demilitarized zone.

IV. Financial aspects

12. Although an independent mission, UNMOP draws its administrative and budgetary support from the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). By its resolution 56/505 of 27 June 2002, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of $78.5 million gross for the maintenance and liquidation of UNMIBH during the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. Therefore, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNMOP beyond 15 October 2002, as recommended in paragraph 13 below, the costs of maintaining the Mission would be met from within the budget for UNMIBH. The mandate of UNMIBH will expire on 31 December 2002. UNMIBH administration will continue to provide support to UNMOP as required during the liquidation period from 1 January 2003 to 30 June 2003.

V. Observations

13. I am encouraged by the commitment of the parties to resolve their dispute over Prevlaka through meetings of the Interstate Diplomatic Commission and its subordinate bodies and by other bilateral means. It is apparent from the briefings given to the Chief Military Observer and the Secretariat that the parties are working in good faith with a determination to reach an interim agreement aimed at normalizing the situation on the ground at the earliest. It is also evident that they share a common approach on key aspects of such an agreement. I am convinced that the parties will be able, in the near future, to narrow their remaining differences to the point where the presence of UNMOP is no longer needed. In view of this, and given that the area of responsibility of UNMOP has remained calm and stable for a long period of time, I recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMOP for a period of two months, until 15 December 2002, without change to the concept of operations and with the Mission preparing for its withdrawal to commence thereafter and to be completed by 31 December 2002. Should the parties reach an agreement before 15 December 2002, I will revert to the Security Council without delay with a view to shortening this time frame.

14. It is my assessment that the closure of another chapter in the tumultuous recent history of the Balkans is within reach, and that Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are about to take another step towards normal, good-neighbourly relations. The men and women of UNMOP have contributed to making this possible and I would like to commend them and the Chief Military Observer for their perseverance in the efforts to maintain peace and security in their area of responsibility.

Annex

Composition and strength of the military element of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka as at 1 October 2002

Nationality	*Number of military observers*
Argentina	2[a]
Bangladesh	1
Belgium	1
Brazil	2
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	1
Egypt	1
Finland	1
Ghana	1
Indonesia	2
Ireland	2
Jordan	1
Kenya	1
Nepal	1
New Zealand	1
Nigeria	1
Norway	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Russian Federation	1
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	2
Total	**27**

[a] Includes Chief Military Observer.

Map 4137 Rev. 5 United Nations
January 2002

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

United Nations S/2002/1102

Security Council

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2 October 2002
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Original: Spanish

Letter dated 24 September 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, in your capacity as President of the Security Council for the month of September, a letter dated 27 August 2002 from Maria Brizuela de Avila, Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, addressed to the President of the Security Council for the month of August, setting forth the position of the Government of El Salvador on the letters submitted to the Council by the Government of Honduras concerning execution of the judgement of the International Court of Justice of 1992 on the boundary dispute between El Salvador and Honduras (see annex).

Acting on instructions from my Government, I am requesting that the said letter be issued as a document of the Security Council. To that end a copy of that letter is enclosed.

(*Signed*) Guillermo A. **Meléndez**
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 24 September 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 27 August 2002 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to write you in your capacity as President of the Security Council with regard to the notes dated 22 January 2002 and 11 March 2002 submitted by the Government of the Republic of Honduras (S/2002/108 and S/2002/251) concerning the execution of the judgement of the International Court of Justice of 11 September 1992.

The Government of the Republic of El Salvador, mindful as always of its international responsibilities and fully and genuinely committed to the integration of the Central American region, affirms that at no time has it failed to abide by its international commitments. Although it considers that there is no reason whatsoever why the Security Council should be bothered with alleged problems stemming from the execution of a complex judgement, the solution to which must be sought through negotiations between the Parties involved, if the Security Council deems it appropriate, the Government of the Republic of El Salvador has no objection to the Council's considering the request submitted by the Government of the Republic of Honduras in the aforesaid communications.

(*Signed*) M. E. **Brizuela de Avila**

Appendix

Press release 178/2002 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador

El Salvador takes action on the boundary issue in accordance with international law

Given that nearly 10 years have elapsed since the International Court of Justice, at The Hague, issued its judgement on September 1992 in the case concerning El Salvador and Honduras, the Government of the Republic of El Salvador reiterates that it gives priority, in relations with its neighbours, to building a genuine Central American project aimed at the overall development of the region.

We have chosen to settle our differences by means of dialogue and international law and we are working together on a binational agenda that ranges from joint demarcation — a process that we are committed to advancing binationally — to projects concerning future integration, such as a customs union, an electricity grid and the negotiation of free trade agreements with our main trading partners.

This generation of Central Americans inherited the boundary disputes and the Government of El Salvador is adopting on this issue a position of full responsibility and of strict adherence to international law.

According to the judgement of 1992, El Salvador has the option to request a review of the judgement, provided it does so within 10 years; the 10 years will be up on 11 September 2002. El Salvador has never renounced this right and it has repeatedly stated that it wishes to exercise that right as and when stipulated in the judgement. Since we propose to exercise our legitimate rights, there is no further source of dispute or disagreement between us and the Republic of Honduras.

Accordingly, the President of the Republic and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are the only officials authorized to provide information or to express an opinion on this issue, and they will do so when it is deemed to be in the country's interest.

The Government of the Republic of El Salvador reaffirms its commitment to inform the media at the appropriate time, with prudence and strictly in accordance with the rules of international law, in particular within the context of the International Court of Justice.

Any information on this matter coming from unauthorized persons, particularly from anonymous sources, shall be considered to be speculative and potentially harmful to the interests of our country in its relations with the Republic of Honduras.

San Salvador, 2 September 2002

United Nations S/2002/1103

Security Council

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Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 1 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, stating that Mr. Adam Thomson has been appointed deputy representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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United Nations A/ES-10/198–S/2002/1104

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 2 October 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In a dangerous reversal, Israel, the occupying Power, has deployed troops back to positions in close proximity to the headquarters of the President of the Palestinian Authority in the City of Ramallah. Israeli occupying forces, including snipers, took positions on the roofs of two eight-storey buildings, one only 500 yards away from the headquarters. Today, Israeli occupying forces obstructed traffic in at least two streets around the headquarters.

This latest Israeli military action not only endangers the safety of the people in the headquarters, but also hampers the freedom of movement into and from the headquarters. Actually, the Israeli Minister of Defense, Mr. Benjamin Ben-Eliezer, stated that the "blockade" was continuing, though from greater distance. The above obviously constitutes a challenge to the Security Council of the United Nations, and comes as a serious violation of Security Council resolution 1435 (2002) of 24 September 2002, and as such, must be immediately reversed.

At the same time, the Israeli occupying forces continue to use excessive and indiscriminate force, killing more Palestinians, including children, and causing wanton destruction as they carry out this bloody military campaign. A tragic illustration of this excessive use of force was the killing of two 10-year-old Palestinian boys in the city of Nablus on 30 September 2002. The Israeli occupying forces killed the two boys while a curfew on the city was in force. The city of Nablus has been subjected to the most brutal measures by the Israeli occupying forces, including the continuous curfew imposed on the whole population of the city.

In follow-up to my previous 139 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem dated from 29 September 2000 to 30 September 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104;

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A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/245; A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253; A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258; A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281; A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307; A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319; A/ES-10/162-S/2002/330; A/ES-10/163-S/2002/340; A/ES-10/164-S/2002/353; A/ES-10/165-S/2002/361; A/ES-10/166-S/2002/370; A/ES-10/167-S/2002/433; A/ES-10/168-S/2002/474; A/ES-10/169-S/2002/495; A/ES-10/173-S/2002/536; A/ES-10/174-S/2002/555; A/ES-10/175-S/2002/610; A/ES-10/176-S/2002/617; A/ES-10/177-S/2002/641; A/ES-10/178-S/2002/650; A/ES-10/179-S/2002/654; A/ES-10/180-S/2002/686; A/ES-10/181-S/2002/697; A/ES-10/182-S/2002/699; A/ES-10/183-S/2002/717; A/ES-10/184-S/2002/738; A/ES-10/185-S/2002/827; A/ES-10/190-S/2002/891; A/ES-10/192-S/2002/976; A/ES-10/193-S/2002/983; A/ES-10/194-S/2002/1052; A/ES-10/195-S/2002/1066; A/ES-10/196-S/2002/1083 and A/ES-10/197-S/2002/1094), it is my regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you, at least two Palestinians, including children, have been killed by Israeli occupying forces raising the total number of Palestinian martyrs killed since 28 September 2000 to 1,834. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified thus far are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 2 October 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Monday, 30 September, through Tuesday, 1 October 2002)

Monday, 30 September 2002

In addition to names of martyrs included in the letter dated 30 September 2002 (A/ES-10/197-S/2002/1094):

Mahmoud Hamzeh Mahmoud Zaghool (10 years old)

Tuesday, 1 October 2002

Salah Mohammed Bahar

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,834.

United Nations S/2002/1105

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 October 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 2 October 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, I have the honour to request that Ambassador Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, be invited to participate in the debate in the Security Council on item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts", in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Omar Bashir **Manis**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

02-61891 (E) 031002

United Nations S/2002/1106

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 26 September 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, by which the Council established the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (the "International Tribunal for Rwanda").

I also have the honour to refer to resolutions 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000, 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002 and 1431 (2002) of 14 August 2002, by which the Security Council amended the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, as adopted in its resolution 955 (1994).

Article 12 and article 12 bis of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, as so amended, provide as follows:

"Article 12
"Qualifications of judges

"The permanent and ad litem judges shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices. In the overall composition of the Chambers and sections of the Trial Chambers, due account shall be taken of the experience of the judges in criminal law, international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law.

"Article 12 bis
"Election of permanent judges

"1. Eleven of the permanent judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

"(a) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for permanent judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

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"(b) Within sixty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting the qualifications set out in article 12 of the present Statute, no two of whom shall be of the same nationality and neither of whom shall be of the same nationality as any judge who is a member of the Appeals Chamber and who was elected or appointed a permanent judge of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991 (hereinafter referred to as "the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia") in accordance with article 13 bis of the Statute of that Tribunal;

"(c) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than twenty-two and not more than thirty-three candidates, taking due account of the adequate representation on the International Tribunal for Rwanda of the principal legal systems of the world;

"(d) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list the General Assembly shall elect eleven permanent judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters, shall be declared elected. Should two candidates of the same nationality obtain the required majority vote, the one who received the higher number of votes shall be considered elected.

"2. In the event of a vacancy in the Chambers amongst the permanent judges elected or appointed in accordance with this article, after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a person meeting the qualifications of article 12 of the present Statute, for the remainder of the term of office concerned.

"3. The permanent judges elected in accordance with this article shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the permanent judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. They shall be eligible for re-election."

By means of a letter dated 25 July 2002, States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters were invited to submit nominations for 11 permanent judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and were informed that, within 60 days of the date of that letter, they might nominate up to two candidates meeting the qualifications set out in article 12 of the Tribunal's statute, as amended.

They were also informed that, should they decide to nominate two candidates, in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of article 12 bis of the Tribunal's statute, as amended, those candidates must not be of the same nationality as each other.

They were further advised that, in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of article 12 bis of the Tribunal's statute, as amended, any candidate or candidates that they might choose to nominate must not be of the same nationality as any judge who was a member of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and who was elected or appointed as a permanent judge of the International Tribunal for

the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (the "International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia") in accordance with article 13 bis of the statute of that Tribunal. They were informed that, in consequence, they must not nominate candidates who are nationals of the following countries: Australia, France, Guyana, Italy and the United States of America.

Pursuant to paragraph 1 (c) of article 12 bis of the Tribunal's statute, as amended, I have the honour herewith to forward to the Security Council the 17 nominations that I have received from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters within the 60-day period specified in paragraph 1 (b) of that same article. The list of candidates,* in alphabetical order, is annexed to the present letter, together with the curricula vitae that have been provided to me in connection with their nominations.

I would note in this connection that the number of candidates whose nominations I have received is short of the minimum number of 22 which, as stipulated in paragraph 1 (c) of article 12 bis of the Tribunal's statute, as amended, should appear in the list which the Security Council is to establish for transmission to the General Assembly.

I would also take this opportunity to note that, pursuant to paragraph 3 of article 12 bis of the Tribunal's statute, as amended, the permanent judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda elected in accordance with that article are to serve on a full-time basis and therefore may not engage in any other occupation of a professional nature during their term of office.

Once elected to the International Tribunal for Rwanda, they are expected to take up residence at the seat of the Tribunal in Arusha. Should it happen, however, that, pursuant to article 13, paragraph 3, of the Tribunal's statute, as amended, and article 14, paragraph 4, of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, also as amended, they are assigned by the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to be members of the Appeals Chambers of the two Tribunals, they will then be expected to take up residence at the seat of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

* Circulated only to the members of the Security Council.

United Nations S/2002/1107

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 October 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 30 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 22 September 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the fact that the aggression committed by United States and British aircraft against Iraq in the illegal no-flight zones continued in the period from 18 August to 17 September 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 30 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom have in recent weeks stepped up their aerial aggression against the Republic of Iraq and that this aggression has targeted many civilian and military sites and installations. United States and British warplanes based in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Turkey thus violated Iraq's airspace and carried out 1,140 armed sorties in the period from 18 August to 17 September 2002, 924 of them from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and 216 from Turkey, as shown in the statement enclosed herewith.

In the course of these acts of aggression, on 20 August 2002 United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 23 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa Governorate, killing 12 head of sheep belonging to a citizen.

On 28 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 25 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basrah Governorate, killing six citizens, wounding eight others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 26 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 27 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Najaf Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On the same day, United States and British aircraft bombed Mosul airport, damaging its radar installation.

On 29 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 30 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 5 September 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Anbar Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 7 September 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 9 September 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

The enforcement by the United States and the United Kingdom of no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the established norms of international law and the Security Council resolutions urging States to respect Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and it constitutes armed aggression against Iraq that has been ongoing since 1991. The international community has condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegal use of force against an independent State. At his press conference of 19 December 2001 the Secretary-General of the United Nations did the same, when he said (press release SG/SM/8081):

> "[I indicated that] ... I did not see anything in the Security Council resolution that authorizes the imposition or the enforcement of a no-flight zone. But several countries have decided to do it ..."

The attacks being launched by United States and British aircraft on Iraqi towns and villages and on structures that are basic to life in the country, including health-care and educational establishments and houses of worship, constitute flagrant aggression, blatant and continuing State terrorism and gross interference in the internal affairs of Iraq. When the 30-nation aggression of 1991 failed to break the will of Iraqis or to impair their freedom and independence, the United States and the United Kingdom proceeded to take the unilateral decision to impose the no-flight zones, first in northern Iraq on 7 April 1991 and then in southern Iraq on 27 August 1992, and they used armed force to attack Iraqi civilian and military installations with a view to undermining Iraq's stability and endangering the lives of its people.

Although the entire world has condemned this aggression and despite the letters we address to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council providing details of these acts of terrorist aggression, the United States and the United Kingdom continue to proclaim their contempt for the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council, and the Security Council has taken no action with regard to this terrorist aggression. This raises serious questions about the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council and about their capacity to apply the norms of the Charter to all without distinction and without the use of double standards or to halt the acts of aggression of two of the permanent members of the Council that constitute a serious breach of regional and international peace and security.

The Government of Iraq considers that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom must bear full responsibility for this terrorist aggression. It affirms Iraq's established entitlement under the Charter of the United Nations and international law to exercise its legitimate right to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity.

In the context of the responsibilities assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, we express the hope that you will call upon the governments of the countries in question to halt forthwith their continuing aggression against Iraq and that you will urge the regional parties that are facilitating its continuation to desist from doing so.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes, 18 August-17 September 2002

I. Northern region

In the northern region 216 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1135 hours on 19 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

2. At 1150 hours on 20 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

3. At 1150 hours on 21 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo, Dohuk, Rawanduz and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1450 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1200 hours on 23 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Irbil, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1348 hours on 26 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Zakho, Baibo, Aqrah, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Mosul and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1605 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1230 hours on 2 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Jaguar aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and

overflew the Zakho, Baibo, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Mosul, Dokan, Dohuk and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1130 hours on 3 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Baibo, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Dokan, Tall Afar, Irbil and Ba'shiqah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1455 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1225 hours on 4 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Baibo, Rawanduz, Dokan and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1100 hours on 5 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Baibo, Aqrah, Irbil, Dokan, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Dohuk and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1135 hours on 9 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Irbil, Mosul, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Sinjar and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1200 hours on 10 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Tall Afar, Rawanduz and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

12. At 1430 hours on 11 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho, Rawanduz, Irbil and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1520 hours, drove them off.

13. At 1145 hours on 16 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Baibo, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Irbil, Mosul, Ayn Zalah and Tall Afar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

14. At 1100 hours on 17 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Dokan, Mosul and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

II. Southern region

In the southern region 924 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1050 hours on 18 August 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Lasaf, Jalibah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Rumaythah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Afak, Qal'at Salih, Taqtaqanah, Nasiriyah, Najaf, Ukhaydir and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

2. At 0930 hours on 19 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Lasaf, Busayyah, Jalibah, Jabayish, Qurnah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Salman, Rumaythah, Nasiriyah, Shinafiyah, Nukhayb, Ma'aniyah and Basrah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1120 hours, drove them off.

3. At 0740 hours on 20 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Afak, Lasaf, Jalibah and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military

installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1020 hours, drove them off.

4. At 0705 hours on 21 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Qurnah, Basrah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Artawi, Busayyah, Rifa'i and Rumaythah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1015 hours on 22 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Lasaf, Taqtaqanah, Salman, Ashbajah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Amarah, Shinafiyah, Rumaythah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar and Nasiriyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1355 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1205 hours on 23 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Samawah, Salman, Rumaythah, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. The United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa Governorate, killing 12 head of sheep belonging to a citizen. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320 hours, drove them off.

7. At 0855 hours on 25 August 2002, United States and British aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Najaf, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Qal'at Sukkar, Lasaf, Jalibah, Salman and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basrah Governorate, killing six citizens, wounding eight others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1045 hours, drove them off.

8. At 0735 hours on 26 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and

Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 59 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Qal`at Salih, Amarah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa`i, Qal`at Sukkar, Rumaythah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Salman, Najaf, Jabayish, Taqtaqanah, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Nu`maniyah, Ma`aniyah, Ar`ar, Nukhayb, Safwan, Basrah and Umm Qasr areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, wounding one citizen and damaging his home. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1755 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1025 hours on 27 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa`i, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Ashbajah, Rumaythah, Salman and Nukhayb areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Najaf Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. On the same day, United States and British aircraft bombed Mosul airport, destroying its radar installation. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1145 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1125 hours on 28 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

11. At 2335 hours on 29 August 2002, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out eight armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa`i, Salman and Kut areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0025 hours, drove them off.

12. At 0810 hours on 30 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Diwaniyah, Lasaf, Salman, Shinafiyah, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Shatrah, Jalibah, Artawi, Samawah, Nasiriyah and Ashbajah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1120 hours, drove them off.

13. At 0840 hours on 31 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Ashbajah, Salman, Samawah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1020 hours, drove them off.

14. At 0720 hours on 1 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait, with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Tawiyah, Shatrah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Ar'ar, Nukhayb, Rifa'i and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1150 hours, drove them off.

15. At 0930 hours on 2 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Lasaf, Qurnah, Shatrah and Rifa'i areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

16. At 0840 hours on 3 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i,

Diwaniyah, Rumaythah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Sukkar, Mashkhab, Taqtaqanah, Ukhaydir, Afak, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1145 hours, drove them off.

17. At 0850 hours on 4 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Jabayish, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Mashkhab, Diwaniyah, Afak, Hayy, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Karbala', Ukhaydir, Lasaf, Ashbajah and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1240 hours, drove them off.

18. At 0925 hours on 5 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 48 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Kut, Najaf, Walid, Rutbah South, Hashimiyah, Basrah, Nukhayb, Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah, Nu'maniyah, Talhah and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1245 hours, drove them off.

19. At 0925 hours on 6 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 25 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Diwaniyah, Basrah, Qurnah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Kut, Hayy, Taqtaqanah, Nasiriyah, Afak, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1140 hours, drove them off.

20. At 1105 hours on 7 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 29 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Shinafiyah, Ashbajah, Salman, Samawah and Hayy areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

21. At 0735 hours on 8 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Ashbajah, Taqtaqanah, Diwaniyah, Nasiriyah, Rifa'i, Hashimiyah, Najaf, Ukhaydir, Qal'at Salih, Rumaythah and Samawah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1015 hours, drove them off.

22. At 0735 hours on 9 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 41 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Hayy, Ali al-Gharbi, Afak, Shatrah, Ukhaydir, Rifa'i, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1015 hours, drove them off.

23. At 1005 hours on 10 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 31 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi, Salman, Nasiriyah, Ashbajah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1240 hours, drove them off.

24. At 0900 hours on 11 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 25 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Salman, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Rumaythah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1030 hours, drove them off.

25. At 0725 hours on 13 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Rifa'i, Salman, Ukhaydir, Nukhayb, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate

right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1030 hours, drove them off.

26. At 0715 hours on 14 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Kut, Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah, Qurnah, Amarah, Ali al-Gharbi, Hayy and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1115 hours, drove them off.

27. At 0915 hours on 15 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Lasaf, Artawi, Jalibah, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Jabayish, Salman, Shatrah, Shinafiyah, Rifa'i, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Mashkhab and Ukhaydir areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1215 hours, drove them off.

28. At 0925 hours on 16 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 50 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Nu'maniyah, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Rumaythah, Samawah, Salman, Shinafiyah, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

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Security Council

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3 October 2002

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Letter dated 3 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), I have the honour to refer to the agreement reached in Vienna on 1 October 2002 between the Government of Iraq, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the practical arrangements necessary for the immediate resumption of inspections in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions. The assurances given by the Government of Iraq that unrestricted access would be granted to the United Nations inspectors as well as the submission of the outstanding semi-annual monitoring declarations are welcomed by the Non-Aligned Movement as further steps towards full compliance by Iraq with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

At their meeting in New York on 18 September 2002, the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement encouraged Iraq and the United Nations to intensify their efforts in search of a lasting, just and comprehensive solution to all outstanding issues between them. The Ministers also emphasized the urgent need for a peaceful solution on the issue of Iraq in a way that preserves the authority and credibility of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, as well as peace and stability in the region.

The timetable that has been presented to the Security Council by Dr. Hans Blix, Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, on 19 September 2002 is welcomed. The Non-Aligned Movement calls for the inspectors to return to Iraq as a matter of urgency. We have full confidence that the inspectors would discharge their duties to the highest professional standards consistent with their current mandate.

The Non-Aligned Movement supports the Security Council's efforts to explore all peaceful means to resolve the situation in Iraq and to avoid a war that would cause further suffering to the people of Iraq and the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dumisani S. **Kumalo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-61897 (E) 031002

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Security Council

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Letter dated 3 October 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) and in the light of your report of 18 September 2002 (S/2002/1039), the members of the Security Council have reviewed the question of whether to terminate or continue the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) and its operational modalities.

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council concur with your recommendation that UNIKOM be maintained. In accordance with resolution 689 (1991), they have decided to review the question once again by 6 April 2003.

(*Signed*) Martin **Belinga-Eboutou**
President of the Security Council

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